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supply of fresh virus, for use in case of an outbreak of smallpox on the ship at sea. On the 13th instant the Swedish barkentine *Julius Palm*, in stone ballast, for Santa Cruz, Cuba, no passengers, and with 5 new members of the crew while in this port, and on the 16th instant the Belgian steamship *Canova*, for New Orleans, via Barbados for disinfection, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here. As no one except the captain of the ship had been ashore in this port, I did not think it necessary to vaccinate the crew. The cargo was coffee. Both of the sailing vessels lay at wharves while here in port.

No other vessels left this port for the United States during the week under consideration.

*Mortality report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended September 18, 1904.*

During this week there were in all 371 deaths, a very considerable decrease. Of this number none were caused by yellow fever, but there was 1 new case of this disease, which case was taken to the São Sebastião hospital. Plague caused 7 deaths, with 18 new cases during the week, leaving at the week's end 47 cases in the plague hospital. Variola caused 119 deaths, with 349 new cases, 43 more than during the preceding week.

No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, enteric fever, beriberi, or leprosy. Measles caused 2 deaths; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 14; dysentery, 3; malarial fevers, 4; and tuberculosis, 48.

The deaths were divided as follows: Males, 211; females, 160. Natives, 318; foreigners, 52; nationality unknown, 1. By ages, as follows: Less than 1 year of age, 61; more than this and up to 5 years, 64; 5 to 10, 23; 10 to 20, 35; 20 to 30, 59; 30 to 40, 50; 40 to 50, 31; 50 to 60, 13; more than 60 years, 35.

In regard to localities where the deaths occurred, as follows: In domiciles, hotels, etc., 253; in civil hospitals, 76; in military hospitals, 4; in Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 35; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in ships in port, none; and in localities unknown, 2.

The daily average of deaths for the week was 53, in comparison with 65.71 during the preceding week and with 44.74 for the corresponding week of last year. This number of deaths would correspond to a yearly death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of 22.82.

The highest temperature of the week was 27.1° C., on the 18th instant, and the lowest on the 15th instant, 18.1° C., giving an average for the week of 20.68° C.—i. e., a daily average.

The rainfall for the week was 38.27 mm., with a daily average of 5.46 mm.

With the exception of variola and the slight recrudescence of plague in this city, this report is the best one for many weeks.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended October 6, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 30	Anselm .....	42	12	15	0
Oct. 6	Belize .....	17	0	0	0

#### CANADA.

##### *Inspection of immigrants at Victoria, British Columbia.*

Assistant Surgeon Glover reports as follows: Month of September, 1904: Number of immigrants inspected, 165; number passed, 160; number detained, 5.

#### CHINA.

##### *Reports from Shanghai—Smallpox and vaccination—Plague at Fuchau.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 31 and September 7 and 21, as follows:

No bills of health were issued at this port during the week ended August 27, 1904. There were inspected, however, 2 steerage immigrants for San Francisco, both of whom were passed. Manifests were viséed for 8,769 pieces of freight, and there were disinfected 6 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage, while 2 pieces were inspected and passed.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week, enteric fever 6 cases, diphtheria 1 death, and tuberculosis 38 deaths. The total reported mortality was 1 foreigner and 139 natives.

It will be observed that both smallpox and cholera are absent from the morbidity report of the health officer, but through private sources of information, which are believed to be reliable, it is learned that these diseases are present among the Chinese, but it is impossible to ascertain definitely to what extent.

Smallpox is, of course, always more or less prevalent among the natives, who seem to have but little fear of it and hence take few precautions toward limiting its spread. An attempt is made, in the case of infants, to secure artificial immunity to the disease by inoculation through the nasal passages by means of pulverized scabs from smallpox patients, used as a snuff and retained by cotton plugs. This, of course, when successful, as it is in a large majority of cases, causes an attack of true variola of varying degrees of severity, and thus is a natural menace to any unprotected contacts. It is not a very unusual sight to see upon the highways infants in arms with a well-developed smallpox eruption, the result of this treatment. The mortality is said to range between 20 and 35 per cent, and sometimes lower.

The scabs are collected from those who, having been inoculated, contract a mild, discrete form of the disease, and are dried and stored away for about one year. The inoculations are done almost altogether in the spring, the victims thus having the advantage of good weather for open-air treatment.